

THEY STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS

Teamsters and Shovelers Leave the Public Works in All Parts of the City.

Mob Acts Threateningly at the Circle, then Marches to Various Points and Compels Laborers to Quit Work.

The Contractors Will Stand Firm in Refusing the Demands of the Men.

Strikers Hold a Mass Meeting at Night—Troublesome Scenes Enacted at the East-Street Sewer and Other Localities.

THE STRIKE AT THE CIRCLE.

A Big Crowd and Much Noise—Tardiness of the Police.

The undercurrent of feeling which has been apparent among the men employed on public street improvements for some time past, and which has broken out in one or two places, leaped all bounds yesterday, and at 6 o'clock last evening work on nearly every contract in the city had been stopped.

The men employed in putting in the asphalt pavement on the Circle were first called out, and from there a crowd of shouting men, some in wagons and some on foot, marched through the city from one place of work to another, stopping only until the men at work at each place were compelled to quit or the police had compelled the strikers to scatter.

No violence, other than that of tongue, was offered at the Circle, though once or twice it seemed imminent. The demand of the strikers is to be paid \$1.65 for a day of eight hours, and \$3.75 per day of the same length for teams. The showmen have been receiving \$1.75 per day for ten hours' work, and teams have been getting



Manager Kenyon Surrounds.

and several of the contractors have been paying \$1.00 for nine hours' work, while others have been paying by the hour at the rate of 17 1/2 cents.

In the neighborhood of fifteen hundred men left their picks and shovels on the ground, and joined the march of the finished strikers, or, if not in actual collision with them, left their work to stand by the action of the union. Among these are about one hundred men who are employed by the city in street repairs.

The order to quit work came direct from President Hoffbauer, of the Teamsters and Shovelers' Union, of which nearly all of the men are members, and a large percentage of them stood at once without asking any questions, but still there was a large number who did finally leave their trenches under protest. Some of them gave in at the reproaches of their employers and others were forced to stop by force.

The contractors say that they will not give in to the demands of the men. They say they went to the union at the first of the season, got it to fix a scale of wages, that they have adhered to that scale, and that they do not propose to make any further concessions. They say they will board up their trenches, look up their tools and remain in idleness before they will do it. That was the situation last night.

Yesterday morning, just as the whistles were blowing for the start of a committee from the Teamsters and Shovelers' Union, consisting of T. C. Cleveland, E. Spain and Thomas Scott, circulated among the men employed on the improvement of the roadway of Circle street and told them that the orders from headquarters were that they quit work on a demand for a day's work of eight hours. The words of the committee were hailed with cheers by a large number of the men, and they at once said that they were agreeable. One conspicuous among the group of men leaning on their shovels and hoes listening to these orders, however, were quite a number whose faces wore sullen expressions, and who evidently did not relish the situation. To these, the members of the committee and the men who had obeyed its behests addressed themselves. The sting of the word "scab" soon became too sharp to be withstood, and by the time that 10 o'clock had rolled around there were but enough men found to go to work to fill up one "board."

The scene up to this time had partaken of the nature that has characterized all similar strikes of this kind in the city. The men who had stopped stood around, some careless, some with their dinner pails in their hands, some still flourishing their tools, and all giving vent to yells of encouragement or derision as the occasion offered. The unwonted noise was not long in attracting a crowd, and soon the walks about the place, the streets in the neighborhood, the vacant space around it and the windows of the neighboring buildings were crowded with people who watched the proceedings with various comments. When 1 o'clock and time to go to work came around the excitement grew more intense. A dozen or so of men stepped out into the street and picked up the shovels and barrows. The strikers who had congregated around them at once set up a howl of derision.

"Scab! scab!" they screamed, and "Come out! come out! Eight hours! Eight hours is enough for any man to work!"

Manager Kenyon, of the Western Paving Company, which has the contract for the Circle improvement, moved about among the men who still remained faithful to him, and tried to encourage them to remain so. The strikers jeered and hooted him. Finding that he paid no attention to them, several crowded out to where he was, and tried to argue with him. While this was being done, a big, burly fellow with a slouch hat on his head, and whose eyes betokened a man half over in his cups, forced his way to the front, and made some very objectionable remarks about employers in general, and Mr. Kenyon in particular. Receiving a sharp reply, he doubled up his fist and made a wild rush toward Kenyon. A half-dozen men interfered and the trouble was averted. The obstreperous man was hustled off into the crowd swearing and cursing, and several times later in the day, made himself particularly obnoxious.

Manager Kenyon telephoned for the police, to give the men he had working protection, about 1 o'clock, but it was after when they appeared on the scene. Captain Quigley was in charge of the force, and the crowd, both strikers and onlookers was dispersed. Previous to this time the strikers had succeeded in getting several of the men working to quit, but about twenty-five continued during the rest of the day. The asphalt work on the Circle is being done by the Western Paving and Supply Company, and it had employed from seventy-five to one hundred men. All of these stopped work with the exception of the few named. The contract for the grading of the Circle had been let to Frank Hoyer, and his men, to the number of twenty or more, went with the strikers. The men employed on the cement work remained.

THE CONTRACTORS' CLEVER RUSE.

Drowns the Strikers' Yells with a Steam Whistle—Scene on East Street.

When the police scattered the strikers from around the Circle they at once set up a yell, "To East street! To East street! We will stop every man in town," and they formed in a motley procession, a square or more long, and started down Market street in that direction. When they reached Alabama street, where a sewer is being built by contractors Doe, DeLoye & Sullivan, they stopped to seize up the situation.

It was at this sewer that the strike a few days ago occurred, but there have been a small number of men working on the improvement since. These men had been working on earlier in the morning and the strikers found but one man digging away down in the depths of the trench. He was Belgian and unable to understand a word of English. When they attempted to talk to him he would shake his head and throw up another shovelful of dirt. They soon gave him up and went on to East street.

They descended on the laborers employed in the sewer there with whoops and yells, calling on them to quit work and stand by the union. They ranged themselves on either side of the big ditch, and yelled and whistled and in the face of the men below did not stand the pressure long, and came clambering out. This was a signal for the wildest cheering, and men, shovels and all were embraced by the delighted strikers. The noise became almost deafening. W. R. Mercer, who has the contract for the sewer, was standing by, watching the scene, and when he saw the men coming toward him, he said, "I'll fix 'em so's they won't make so much noise, anyway," he suddenly exclaimed, and, hurrying into the little shaft in which was located the dummy engine which was used for hauling the dirt out of the sewer, he tied down the lever of the steam whistle and let it blow, giving orders to the men to keep steam up. Men's lungs had no chance against steam and they were forced to keep quiet. The prolonged screams of the whistle, however, soon drew an enormous crowd, and in the course of an hour the police, the blue-coated gentry, under Sergeant Lowe, saw that the crowd dispersed. When the men who had been at work there saw that the police were on hand to protect them from any harm that might be contemplated they went back to their work, and the strikers were compelled to let them alone.

The work of building this sewer is being done by W. R. Mercer, of Terre Haute. He has about sixty men employed, and none of them left. They have been receiving \$10 a week for days of ten hours and the teams \$4 a day.

STOPPING ALL THE WORK.

The Strikers March through the Northern Part of the City—Their Success.

When the police had compelled the strikers to leave the vicinity of East street there were several busy consultations held among those who appeared to be the leaders of the crowd. There were some wild gesticulations, loud words, and they swept up New Jersey street, being led by several teams hitched to wagons loaded with yelling men. About this time an apparent leader appeared on the ground. He was an extraordinarily large, red-headed man, with a voice that seemed to drown all others when he opened his mouth. He wore a big slouch hat and a brown shirt which was open at the throat. It was a motley crowd. The larger part of it was composed of colored men and Irishmen, who dominated the rest. There were old men with gray, straggling beards, boys with the fuzz of approaching manhood just appearing on their heads, men with expressions of countenance, and ones who appeared only to be having a great big lark. They followed New Jersey street to Massachusetts street, and then crossed over to Alabama street, making for the work on the sewer in that street, which has now reached St. Clair street. There were only a few men left there, and the four of them stopped at the demands of the men who had appeared on the scene with so much noise and demonstration.

After vainly coaxing the rest, the crowd moved on. It went east on St. Clair street to the avenue again, and then up Ash street, where work on another sewer was in progress. Thirty men at work there left only six, and that was done that the contractors might find a piece of work which was left behind. The contractors there are Gansberg & Roney, and they have been paying their men \$1.75 per day of ten hours. Leaving Ash street the crowd turned into College avenue and there they picked up, and by a large crowd of outsiders who went along to see a fun. If there should be any College avenue was followed to Ninth street, and there the procession turned off, making for the State ditch sewer. People along the line of march rushed to their windows and doors, and the men cheered as they saw them. There were then some six or eight wagons in the van and the straggling procession behind them was over a square in length.

About twenty men were found at work on different portions of Morton Place. The contractors there are Gansberg & Roney, and they had been paid to lay down their tools. This was true with the exception of one man. He was a white man, who looked like a quite different man from the rest. He was handling a pick, and when called upon to come out of the trench he said that he did not want to. The handle of his implement was strapped by a large wedge, who exclaimed in a rough voice: "Get out o' dat or we'll throw you out."

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money he earned, but it had no effect. A half dozen rough fellows jumped down into the ditch, and grasping him with no gentle hands, threw him to the back above. The act was greeted with unanimous cheering. The men were beginning to get excited. They were flushed with their success and they began yelling that if they ran across any one who would not stop work they would make him. They next visited the State ditch sewer, where it was empty to the crest, just in the rear of the Thirteenth-street street-car stables. About forty men quit work there with little or no coaxing.

The work on the sewer is being done by Palmer & Seibert, and they have been paying their men the scale demanded by the union at the first of the season. From there they circled around to the north end of New Jersey street, where the Warren-Scharf Company is putting in an asphalt pavement. There were seventy men working there. Jack Robinson, who had been haranguing the men at different points on the route, at once took charge of the crowd, made the men put their tools away, pile up their barrows and join the procession of strikers. The men on this work have been paid at the rate of 17 1/2 cents an hour and have been working ten hours a day. It was then after 5 o'clock, and the strikers started for the city and broke up on their way down to assemble again at their hall, opposite the courthouse.

THE STRIKERS' MASS MEETING.

The Men to Gather at the Circle This Morning—A Long Siege Expected.

Union Hall, on East Washington street, near Alabama street, was packed with the strikers last night at a mass meeting, called apparently for the purpose of an encouragement. No detail of the strike is entrusted to the general union. The secretary's desk was crowded with men seeking to join the union. It was announced that there would be an initiation of 175 applicants to-night at the regular meeting at Union Hall. The hall will not seat over five hundred people, and arrangements are being made to-day which, if it appears that the crowd will be beyond the capacity of the hall, Tomlinson Hall is to be secured for the meeting. The union claims a membership of 3,000, and one of the officers said last night that, if the applications continue to pour in as they have been doing for several weeks past, the membership will reach 4,000.

A large membership has caused wonderment among the older labor agitators in the city, and the secret of it is explained in the statement of one of the strikers. "Phil Hoffbauer is a king among them. His word is law, and none dare gainsay it." In the announcements last night it was also stated that the number of the membership of the strike as mapped out would be disclosed only as it came to light in the daily developments. In addition to Hoffbauer, there is an executive committee composed of seven of the leaders. It is through these that the strike is directed, though the master hand is Hoffbauer's.

The strike did not show up at its meeting last night, and it was called to order by Michael Collins, who formerly resided in this city, then went to Chicago and has since been in the city. He announced that everybody engaged in the strike would be expected to be on or about the Circle and Market street this morning, that the half past ten meeting was to be held at that place. He said that all who have teams should have them with them, as it would take some time to go over their tools and equipment, and he was working in the line of the strike. He cautioned the men to be careful in the extreme to preserve the peace, and not to strike but if assaulted, and if it turned to turn and walk away. The contractors, he said, would like nothing better than a breach of the peace. If policemen order them to quit, they were to resist to obey the order and not to make themselves liable to the law in any way. He said the executive committee would meet again to-day, and that it was for the moment impossible to initiate so many to-night, a meeting would be held on Saturday afternoon. When he announced that three of the contractors had promised to stop work on the eighth-hour scale, and that the majority of the rest said they would do whatever the others would, there was a storm of cheers.

The meeting was addressed by D. F. Kennedy in a speech concerning the guarantees of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, and that it was for the interest of the men to be in the strike to show that the parent of happiness included both the opportunity to earn enough to live on and the time to enjoy the fruits of one's labor. It said it was to the interest of the employers that there should be a surplus of labor and it was conversely to the interest of laboring men that there should be a scarcity of labor. Hence the laborer is interested in a short work day, which absorbs the labor surplus, while for the reason of self-interest the employer desires a surplus of labor. Mr. Kennedy advised the men to be law-abiding. He was followed by Edward Gould, who succeeded in amusing the audience with stories, but said little of value to his hearers. Mr. Lepage, one of the executive committee, was the last speaker, and advised firmness and a careful regard to keep on the side of the law. The meeting was adjourned with cheers for the "eight-hour day." From various expressions during the course of the several speeches it was inferred that the strikers expect a long siege before the strike closes.

CONTRACTORS ARE FIRM.

They Will Make No Concessions—How Yesterday's Troubles Began.

The primary cause of the strike, yesterday, was the failure of the contractors of the Alabama-street sewer, Doe, DeLoye & Sullivan, to come to the terms of the Teamsters and Shovelers' Union. It is claimed by President Hoffbauer, of the union, that these contractors had promised to meet him at the courthouse, yesterday morning, and that they had failed to do so. President Hoffbauer waited for them all of the morning, and then he called on the contractors. He had been appealed to for aid by the strikers, and both parties had agreed to it. But the contractors did not show up. President Hoffbauer got impatient, and finally said that if matters could not be brought to a head any other way a general strike would have to be ordered. Later in the morning he got up the picket line, and the contractors proposed entering into a combine to withstand the demands of the union, and the strikers, who had gathered at the headquarters of the union and had been on the way to notify the laborers as soon as possible.

The strikers are firm in their assertions that the contractors have treated them unfairly in their dealings with them the present season, and say they propose to strike and to hold out until they will decide for all time the questions of difference between them. They demand above all things that they work but eight hours a day, and that they shall be paid for that \$1.65, and for teams \$3.75. They claim further that the contractors have been gradually shutting down on them, and that they believe that their intention to cut wages to the lowest limit and force the hours to the highest. The strike on the Alabama-street sewer has not been a successful one so far as the men are concerned. They had hoped to force the contractors to an immediate issue, but they will not force it. This is one of the reasons which leads the men to believe that the contractors of the city are about to enter into a combine, if they have not already done so, to have things their own way in the matter of wages and hours.

Both contractors and men have appealed to the Mayor to intercede in their behalf. That the Mayor has done nothing, without understanding that fact Messrs. Doe and DeLoye, the former, and Philip Hoffbauer, representing the latter, called on him yesterday afternoon, and they were unable to arrive at an agreement, and only succeeded in augmenting the Mayor's headache. The contractors are equally firm in their position, which is that they are compelled with the schedule of wages as prepared by the union at the first of the season, and that they have no intention of making any further concessions. W. R. Mercer, who is building the East-street sewer, said: "When I got this contract I went to the union and asked its officers what was going to demand in the way of wages this summer. They told me, and the men themselves will agree with me when I say that I have paid those prices. My men were all satisfied and willing to work ten hours until these men came in here and started this strike. I have paid them, and that is that. I will not give in to any

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further demand which they make. I will bank up this sewer and leave the town before I will. Their demands are unreasonable, and I am certain that if we contractors all just stand together for a few days we will come out on top."

Mr. Gansberg, of Gansberg & Roney, who are building the Ash-street sewer, said: "I am not in favor of conceding the demands of the men, and I will not do so. All we will have to do is to stick together, and we will come out on top."

Contractor Porter said: "No, sir, I will not concede their demands. I will quit all work first. I have been paying my men what they asked for, and I think that is fair. He has a large force of men working on Shelby street, who were not in yesterday's turmoil."

Contractor Buzzard said: "We are doing all we can for the men, and it is unreasonable for them to ask more. I shall not give it to them."

Manager Kenyon said: "Our men were all satisfied until some outsiders came and wanted them to stop work. I am in favor of the contractors standing by each other, and not conceding to their demands."

It is Shearer added: "We are paying the highest wages paid in twenty-three years, and the only difference is one of even hours for ten hours for a day. It is utterly impossible for us to work on forces only eight hours and complete our contracts in time. We are paying more for even hours' work, in proportion, than they ask for eight hours. Our men did not make any demands on us. They just quit through the agitation of others. There was no dissension in the ranks. We will make no compromise at all, and expect to have a full force, a majority of whom were at work yesterday, on the ground to-day."

The contractors held no meeting last night, as was anticipated. They have not asked the city to lengthen the time of their contracts, or the labor troubles for it is understood that the courts have allowed contractors days of grace where strikes and other unforeseen circumstances prevented them from fulfilling the contracts.

THIS IS BUT THE FIRST.

Water Works, Gas and Street-Railroad Companies the Next Point of Attack.

It is the purpose of those in charge of the strike to call out the men at work in the gas trenches, in the ditches belonging to the water company, and those at work for the street-car company, as soon as this strike is settled, unless those companies come to terms. It is said that a conference has been held with President Mason, of the street-car company, and that he has promised to abide by the results of the strike. This being so, the men employed will not be called out until later, if at all, in attacking the eight-hour day. It is much desired by the unions of other trades, who are working to bring about a scarcity of labor, so that wages may advance all along the line.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Nellie Dilke will go to Dayton, O., next week to visit Miss Young.

Dr. L. L. Todd and daughter went to Chicago yesterday to spend a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blair have gone to Crawfordsville to make a short visit to relatives.

Miss Arrie Cotton and Hattie Fulmer have returned from a visit among Lebanon friends.

Miss Grace Smith returned to DePauw yesterday, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith.

Senator Loveland, of Peru, was registered at the Bates House last night, being in the city on legal business.

The Meridian W. C. T. U. will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Oakes, No. 335 College avenue.

The Menneroph Society gave a play last night at their hall on East Washington street. The comedy, "Das Stiefkind," was presented.

The Parlor Club will meet this evening with Mrs. and Mr. Alfred F. Poite, at Woodruff Place, instead of the place previously announced.

Dr. Rachel Swain and Mrs. Franklin Taylor will go to Chicago to-day. Mr. Swain will read a paper at the women's congress this week.

There will be a concert this evening at the Central Christian church, from 4 to 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Gates, No. 325 North Meridian street. The entertainment is under the auspices and for the benefit of the Central Christian church.

Miss Laura A. Smith has returned from Orlando, Fla., where she spent the winter, and has resumed her position on the Sentinel. She will be in the city for five months, returned to her home in Franklin yesterday.

THE CYCLING PARTY.

The Zigzag Club, composed of 103 wheelmen, have taken the old Wallace homestead on North Delaware street, No. 88, for a clubhouse and have fitted it up very comfortably with reception rooms, billiard room and conveniences for other pastimes, as well as a library. Last night they gave a formal opening, to a large number of friends, issuing about four hundred invitations. The guests were welcomed by the officers of the society, president W. E. Hicks, vice president Oliver Carter, treasurer Frank Day, secretary Frank Sweet, and the other members.

The arrangements for the evening were made by Messrs. Frank Day, Eljah Fox, Will Kipp, Bert Willets and Eugene Miner, and reflected great credit on them. Plants were used in profusion and the refreshments were served. Each member wore a Zigzag pin, the name written in gold and the club colors, copper and yellow. During the evening a very pleasant time was spent. The orchestra, composed of Messrs. Elmer Smith, Will Hall, Barlow Hatfield, Wingate Hammett and James Allison.

TYLER-COOK.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., May 16.—Ferd W. Tyler, assistant foreman in the composing room of the Indianapolis Journal, and Miss Ollie B. Cook, of Indianapolis, were married here to-day by Rev. John H. Thomas. The

TO-DAY

THE ADVANCE SALE OF SINGLE TICKETS

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Will begin at the BIG FOUR TICKET OFFICE, No. 1 East Washington street, promptly at

9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

PRICES OF SEATS—Front row, balcony, \$2.50; remainder balcony and front portion of main floor, \$2; rear portion main floor, \$1.50; general admission, \$1.

MATINEES—All reserved seats, \$1; general admission, 50c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All the railroads leading into Indianapolis will give a special ONE and ONE-THIRD RATE for the Round Trip.

Out of town people can secure seats by writing or telegraphing B. C. KELSEY, Big Four Ticket Office.

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ceremony took place at noon, at the residence of Homer Allen, a cousin of the bride. Among the guests were Mr. Leo Nixon, of Indianapolis, also of the Journal; Mr. Hillsamer, of Anderson; Miss Hedrick, and Mr. and Mrs. Swanger, of Marion. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served by Mrs. Allen. The couple, after their wedding journey, will make their home in Indianapolis.

SCHELLER WON EASILY.

"Fatty" Clark, of Dayton, Thrown Without Any Trouble at All.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at the Empire Theater last night between Bert Scheller and William Clark, of Dayton, O., resulted in a more than easy victory for the former. He gained it in two straight falls, the first being in three minutes and twenty-five seconds and the second in three minutes and fifty seconds.

No one was surprised at it after seeing Clark. Even before he was stripped he looked fast and tough, and when he appeared in wrestling costume this effect was doubled. There was so much superfluous flesh on his shoulders and arms that the muscles could not be seen to work, and in the vicinity of his waistband there was a rotundity such as big men sometimes acquire in old age.

Scheller, on the contrary, was as finely trained as well could be. The muscles stood out in great rolls on his shoulders and arms, his chest was hard and his stomach was flat. He looked an ideal athlete. The difference in the weight of the men was nearly forty pounds, it being in favor of Clark, who weighed about 210 and Scheller 170. Harry M. Brown acted as referee, and his work not only gave satisfaction, but he showed a thorough knowledge of the sport which he was judging.

The men were recalled to the mat at promptly 10:45 o'clock, and shook hands. They sparred long for a hold, and there was considerable rough work done, each with open hand and twisting of heads. Scheller, though the smaller man, was the aggressor, and pushed and jolted his opponent all over the mat. He finally caught him by the waist and threw him to the floor. Almost before Clark was aware of what had happened, Scheller was on him, and, securing a full back hammer-lock, forced his shoulders to the floor.

The second bout was very similar, each man going at it in rough-shod style. Scheller downed his man and then proceeded to thump the floor with him. He would pick him up bodily by the waist, trounce him down on the floor and then lean on him before he would come to his senses. He finally secured a half-Neelson and a front hammer-lock and got a fall.

Clark "played the baby act" talking back to the referee, who had nothing else to do so, put the sympathies of the audience with Scheller. Clark went right to his dressing room after his defeat and had nothing to say. The match was for a purse of \$200, offered by the theater management, and a side bet of \$25. It attracted a fair house.

Heaps of Challenges.

James Riley issues a challenge to wrestle Pete Treeter, of this city, at catch-as-catch-can for a purse or gate receipts. Riley

weighs 165 pounds and hails from Chicago. He is willing to post a forfeit. Treeter said last night that he would be unable to wrestle at once, but would accommodate Riley in a couple of weeks if the latter cared to wrestle then.

Tom Whalen issues a challenge to wrestle at any style or to box for points or to a finish to Herbert Hale, of this city. He is a light weight and is anxious to have a go with some one. He also is from Chicago.

Kid McCoy, who recently issued a challenge to spar with Chris Wade, has received no answer. He would like to meet with some one. He also is from Chicago.

Saturday night, arrived in the city yesterday. The match is to be for a purse of \$250 and a side bet.

CAUGHT BY A MARKED BILL.

Young Man Employed in a Wholesale Confectionery Store Charged with Theft.

William Crandle, a young man employed at the Wyson confectionery establishment, on South Meridian street, is in trouble through a desire to increase his salary by taking money from the cash drawer. For some time the firm has been at a loss to know why the cash book showed a discrepancy with the receipts occasionally, and yesterday adopted a scheme to detect the author of the shortage.

They suspected young Crandle of the petty stealing, and carefully marked a five-dollar bill and a silver dollar. The bait was set and worked admirably. Last night the young man was taken into custody by detectives Dougherty and Keen, and the money found on his person. He was locked up on the charge of petit larceny. At the police station Crandle was recognized as a former inmate of the reform school at Plainfield. He resides at No. 174 Madison avenue.

In the "Athens of the West."

"This pant 75c" is the sign that hangs in front of a West Washington-street clothing establishment.

The King of Floor Cloths.

In covering a floor that is to have hard wear use "Wild's Linoleum." The best and the original made in the U. S. None genuine except that lettered on the back, "Wild's Linoleum."

NEED THE WARNING

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These are the warning signs that your skin is in need of relief. It is the remedy to force out these poisons, and enable you to

GET WELL.

I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me break out in boils, pimples, eruptions, etc., and I was in a great deal of trouble. After taking three bottles of "Wild's Linoleum" my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appears